

# REG

**REGARDFUL**. *adj.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of.  
 Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*  
 Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*  
**REGARDFULLY**. *adv.* [*from regardful*.] Attentively; heedfully.  
 1. Attentively; heedfully.  
 2. Respectfully.  
 Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world Voic'd so *regardfully*. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*  
**REGARDESS**. *adj.* [*from regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.  
 He likest is to fall into mischance,  
 That is *regardeless* of his governance. *Spenser.*  
*Regardeless* of the bliss wherein he sat,  
 Second to thee, offer'd himself to die  
 For man's offence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*  
 We must learn to be deaf and *regardeless* of other things,  
 besides the present subject of our meditation. *Watts.*  
**REGARDESLY**. *adv.* [*from regardeless*.] Without heed.  
**REGARDESSNESS**. *n. f.* [*from regardeless*.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.  
**REGENCY**. *n. f.* [*from regent*.]  
 1. Authority; government.  
 As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker, b. v. f. 51.*  
 Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew.*  
 2. Vicarious government.  
 This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. *Temple.*  
 3. The district governed by a vicegerent.  
 Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*  
 Of seraphim. *Milton.*  
 4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.  
**TO REGENERATE**. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]  
 1. To reproduce; to produce anew.  
 Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,  
*Regenerates* the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*  
 An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid is compos'd, will be *regenerated*. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. [*Regenero*, Fr.] To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life.  
 No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time into another state of existence. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
**REGENERATE**. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]  
 1. Reproduced.  
 Thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
 Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerates*,  
 Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up  
 To reach at victory. *Shakefp. Richard II.*  
 2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.  
 For from the mercy-seat above,  
 Preventing grace descending, had remov'd  
 The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh  
*Regenerate* grow instead. *Milton.*  
 If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
**REGENERATION**. *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.  
 He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5.*  
**REGENERATENESS**. *n. f.* [*from regenerate*.] The state of being regenerate.  
**REGENT**. *adj.* [*regens*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]  
 1. Governing; ruling.  
 The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*  
 2. Exercising vicarious authority.  
 He together calls the *regent* pow'rs  
 Under him *regent*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

**REGENT**. *n. f.*  
 1. Governour; ruler.  
 Now for once beguill'd  
 Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held  
 The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*  
 Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*  
 But let a heifer with gilt horns be led  
 To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*  
 2. One invested with vicarious royalty.  
 Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence  
 With letters of commission from the king. *Shakefp.*  
**REGENTSHIP**. *n. f.* [*from regent*.]  
 1. Power of governing.  
 2. Deputed authority.  
 If York have ill demean'd himself in France,  
 Then let him be deny'd the *regentship*. *Shakefp.*  
**REGERMINATION**. *n. f.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.  
**REGIBLE**. *adj.* Governable. *Dial.*  
**REGICIDE**. *n. f.* [*regicide*, Lat.]  
 1. Murderer of his king.  
 I through the mazes of the bloody field,  
 Hunted your sacred life; which that I mis'd  
 Was the propitious error of my fate,  
 Not of my soul; my soul's a *regicide*. *Dryden.*  
 2. [*Regicidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.  
 Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their saintship. *D. of Piety.*  
 Did fate or we, when great Atreides dy'd,  
 Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**REGIMEN**. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.  
 Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,  
 Just in the parts where I complain,  
 How many a message would he send?  
 What hearty prayers, that I should mend?  
 Enquire what *regimen* I kept,  
 What gave me ease, and how I slept. *Swift.*  
**REGIMENT**. *n. f.* [*regiment*, old Fr.]  
 1. Established government; polity. Not in use.  
 We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
 The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
 2. Rule; authority. Not in use.  
 The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*  
 3. [*Regiment*, Fr.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.  
 Th' adulterous Antony turns you off,  
 And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull. *Shakefp.*  
 Higher to the plain we'll set forth,  
 In best appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakefp.*  
 The elder did whole *regiments* afford,  
 The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*  
 The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,  
 All but this wicked sister are our own. *Waller.*  
 Now thy aid  
 Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,  
 Awaits. *Phillips.*  
**REGIMENTAL**. *adj.* [*from regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.  
**REGION**. *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]  
 1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.  
 All the *regions*  
 Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,  
 Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakefp.*  
 Her eyes in heav'n  
 Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,  
 That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shak.*  
 The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*  
 They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,  
 The restless *regions* of the storms the fought. *Dryden.*  
 2. Part of the body.  
 The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft.  
 —Let it fall rather, though the fork invade  
 The *region* of my heart. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
 3. Place; rank.  
 The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shak.*  
**REGISTER**. *n. f.* [*registre*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat.] An account of any thing regularly kept.  
 Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,  
 Of late most hard achievement by you done,  
 For which inrolled is your glorious name  
 In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Fairy Queen.*

# REG

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shak.*  
 This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*  
 For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions. *Addison.*  
 2. [*Registrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.  
**TO REGISTER**. *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.  
 The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 2. To enrol; to set down in a list.  
 Such follow him, as shall be *register'd*;  
 Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scrowl. *Milton.*  
**REGISTER**. *n. f.* [*from register*.]  
 1. The act of inserting in the register.  
 A little fee was to be paid for the *register*. *Graunt.*  
 2. The place where the register is kept.  
 3. A series of facts recorded.  
 I wonder why a *register* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. *Temple.*  
**REGLEMENT**. *n. f.* [*French*.] Regulation. Not used.  
 To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**REGLETTE**. *n. f.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.  
**REGNANT**. *adj.* [*French*.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power.  
 Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings. *Wotton.*  
 The law was *regnant*, and confin'd his thought,  
 Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*  
 His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,  
 A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
**TO REGORGE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]  
 1. To vomit up; to throw back.  
 It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*  
 2. To swallow eagerly.  
 Drunk with wine,  
 And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 3. [*Regorgo*, Fr.] To swallow back.  
 As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood,  
 So fate, that could no more improve their joy,  
 Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. *Dryden.*  
**TO REGRAFT**. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr. *re* and *graft*.] To graft again.  
 Oft *regrafting* the same cions, may make fruit greater. *Bac.*  
**TO REGRAVE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *grave*.] To grave back.  
 He, by letters-patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regrauted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**TO REGRAVE**. *v. a.*  
 1. To offend; to shock.  
 The clothing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrautes*, than pleaseth the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
 2. [*Regrauer*, Fr.] To engross; to forestall.  
 Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused. *Spens.*  
**REGRAFTER**. *n. f.* [*regrafter*, Fr. from *regrate*.] Foretaller; engrosser.  
**TO REGREET**. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.] To salute; to greet a second time.  
 Hereford, on pain of death,  
 Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,  
 Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,  
 But lead the stranger paths of banishment. *Shakefp.*  
**REGREET**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.  
 And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,  
 Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*? *Shakefp. King John.*  
**REGRESS**. *n. f.* [*regress*, Fr. *regressus*, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back.  
 'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. *Burnet.*  
**TO REGRESS**. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.  
 All being forced unto fluent confidences, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities. *Brown.*  
**REGRESSION**. *n. f.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.  
 To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwind their

# REG

own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing. *Brown.*  
**REGRET**. *n. f.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian. Prior has used it in the plural; but, I believe, without authority.]  
 1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.  
 I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*  
 A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*  
 Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the soul, upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. Grief; sorrow.  
 Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*  
 That freedom, which all forrows claim,  
 She does for thy content resign;  
 Her piety itself would blame,  
 If her *regrets* should waken thine. *Prior.*  
 3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.  
 Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall serve to balance all our vices. *Decay of Piety.*  
**TO REGRET**. *v. a.* [*regreter*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To repent; to grieve at.  
 I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration. *Boyle.*  
 Calmly he look'd on either life, and here  
 Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;  
 From nature's temperate feast rose satisfy'd,  
 Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*  
 2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.  
 Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glauville's Scops.*  
**REGUERDON**. *n. f.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompense.  
 Stoop, and set your knee-against my foot;  
 And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,  
 I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakefp.*  
**TO REGUERDON**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.  
 Long since we were resolv'd of your truth,  
 Your faithful service and your toil in war;  
 Yet never have you tasted your reward,  
 Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks. *Shakefp.*  
**REGULAR**. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]  
 1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.  
 The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece.  
 The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,  
 Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;  
 Our understanding traces them in vain,  
 Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search;  
 Nor sees with how much art the windings run,  
 Nor where the *regular* confusion ends. *Addison.*  
 So when we view some well-proportion'd dome,  
 No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;  
 The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*  
 2. Governed by strict regulations.  
 So just thy skill, so *regular* my rage. *Pope.*  
 3. In geometry, *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is compos'd of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is compos'd of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Muschenbr.*  
 There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*  
 4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops.  
**REGULAR**. *n. f.* [*regulier*, Fr.]  
 In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regular*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin stiled *regular*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**REGULARITY**. *n. f.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]  
 1. Agreeableness to rule.  
 2. Method; certain order.  
*Regularity* is certain, where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a similitude continued. *Grew.*  
 He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Atterbury.*